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WORLD ORDER SUNDAY WILL BE WIDELY OBSERVED, OCTOBER 23, IN UN TENTH ANNIVERSARY

One of the most widespread observances of World Order Sunday, since its beginning in 1944, will take place on October 23 among the churches of the United States related to the National Council of Churches, highlighting the renewed cautious hope in international affairs and the general interest in the Tenth Anniversary of the United Nations. The new magnitude of this observance is indicated by orders already for over 100,000 World Order Sunday folders, almost four times the distribution in recent years. Increasing numbers of local churches are ordering enough copies to distribute to their whole congregation.

This observance by the churches will be especially important in light of the various celebrations of the Tenth Anniversary of the UN and significant events of this year related to the UN, such as: The San Francisco Meeting in June to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the signing of the UN Charter; the Festival of Faith in San Francisco, June 19, where representatives of the world's major religions participated and expressed their support for the principles and the work of the UN; the Four Power Conference at Geneva in July; the World Call to Prayer and the Service of Intercession in the Protestant Cathedral in Geneva at the opening of the Four Power Conference, both sponsored by the World Council of Churches; the Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy under the aegis of the UN at Geneva in August; celebrations in communities across the country of UN Week, October 16-23 and of UN Day, October 24. All these events are among the factors making for a more widespread observance of World Order Sunday among churches across the land.

Many materials, in addition to the folder, are available to help in the celebration of World Order Sunday and in the year-round work of the churches with regard to the UN and other Christian concerns in international affairs. Some such materials are listed as Resources on Page 8. Future issues will report further facts in connection with the churches observing World Order Sunday.

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THE FOUR POWER CONFERENCE AT GENEVA: SOME REACTIONS BY WALTER W. VAN KIRK

(Excerpts from a story published in The Hartford Times, July 28, 29, used with their permission; Dr. Van Kirk was in Geneva at the time as an observer and correspondent.)

The conference "at the summit" is history. From this point forward the story of mankind will be written from a new perspective. Whether that story will be the somber recital of frustration or the setting forth of new advances in the search for peace cannot, at this moment, be foreseen. A modest forward step has been taken in the long and perilous journey toward human survival. Through the heads of state the peoples of the earth have spoken. They are tired of war and of war's alarms. They want to live, not only, or even primarily that their span of years may be lengthened but rather that an opportunity may be given them to evolve upon the earth a civilization fit for mortals.

Whatever history may say of the Big Four Conference, Americans can look the world in the face in the knowledge that their President did his level best to stem the drift toward war. I have talked with the correspondents of many nations. All are agreed that it was President Eisenhower who made the difference between despair and hope. . . . Here was something new and refreshing; a one-time military commander who had conceived and directed the strategy that proved the undoing of Hitler in Western Europe, invoking the sanctions of the world's conscience in support of a strategy designed to stop the race in arms. . . .

It is my own view that statesmen "at the summit" cannot be too often reminded that the United Nations Charter is a security pact, global in its dimensions and adequate in its provisions for resisting aggression in Europe or anywhere else on the face of the earth . . . It would be better in the long run if the energy expended at Geneva in the search for improvised security arrangements were to be directed toward making the United Nations a living and dynamic reality. Nothing, literally nothing, on the political level, beyond what is already provided for in the United Nations Charter, is required to save our own and succeeding generations from the scourge of war.

How shall the Geneva Conference be evaluated? . . . The Conference ended neither in disillusionment nor in despair. The final communique looked with cautious hope toward the future. Other conferences, on various levels of political authority, will shortly be convened. The peace efforts initiated at Geneva will continue. This is a development of immense potential significance.

The political demagogue whose only appeal is to the animal instincts of an eye-for-an-eye and a tooth-for-a-tooth, and whose irresponsible fulminations echo through the halls of government, has been set back on his heels. Certain it is that as of today the portraits of the war-mongers hang in the galleries of shame. The concept of peace has been invested with a new dignity and with a moral prestige consonant with patriotism at the highest level. Peace is no longer to be equated with subversion. On the contrary, those who prate about a "preventive war", or the arbitrament of arms, or the inevitability of swords unsheathed between East and West, are today's subversives. This reversal of status as between the warmakers and the peacemakers can be a factor of the greatest importance in the unfolding drama of this atomic age.

The era of the cold war may have ended. The era of the cold peace may have begun. But a cold peace, if waged in honor and without appeasement, is preferable to a war, hot or cold. Time has always been, is now, and always will be on the side of freedom, justice, and international morality. If, during the breathing spell made available at Geneva, the hot passions engendered by fear and mistrust can be held in leash, and full play given those imponderables of the spirit by which the sovereignty of righteousness is established, Geneva could be enshrined in history as the City of Promise.

PEACEFUL USES OF ATOM EXPLORED AT WORLD CONFERENCE; FURTHER ATOMIC CONCERNS IN UN

Unanimous approval of the Member States of the United Nations during the past year launched a program of the UN to make atoms work for peace. Headline activity in the first year has been the Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy at Geneva, August 8-20, just ten years after the dropping of atom bombs in Japan. The significance of the conference as many world leaders have seen it, was summed up in these words: "No other scientific gathering of such scope and importance, or of such wide-spread interest, has ever taken place." Thus wrote President Eisenhower in a message to the Conference, reminding them of his Atoms-for-Peace proposals made to the UN General Assembly on Dec. 8, 1953.

A surprising feature of the Conference burst upon the world in the keynote address of Dr. Homi J. Bhabha of India, President of the Conference, when he predicted that within 20 years there would be widespread development of the processes not only of nuclear fission, but also of hydrogen fusion or thermonuclear reaction, in other words, the taming of the H-bomb process for peaceful uses. This would make the constituent elements for power as available to all as the waters of the sea which contain them. Following this clue, nations revealed they were industriously at work on such developments. The United States disclosed through the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Lewis L. Strauss, at a special news conference, that in its project "Matterhorn" the U.S.A. had been working on a "very long range" program with progress made from a scientific point of view, but with no "break-through" as yet. The British revealed they had been working on the thermonuclear control problem. Further indications were that scientists of the Soviet Union are also engaged in this race to harness fusion energy for the use of man. This unexpected opening up of more advanced phases of atomic science enhanced the already tremendous significance of this conference.

Other central themes of the conference were the development of power from uranium in nuclear reactors and the use of radio-isotopes (the radio-active by-products of these reactors) in scientific research, medicine, agriculture and industry. Over 1,000 papers were submitted to the Conference, attended by scientists from 72 countries. Extensive scientific and industrial exhibits were displayed. Some general impressions were that the British had pioneered beyond other nations, including our own, in the industrial development of atomic power, that Soviet Russia had advanced far beyond what many people in the West had realized, and that the constructive programs in atomic energy among many nations, including the extensive work of the U.S.A., have already achieved more than most people had imagined and promise further tremendous developments for human welfare.

Following the Conference, representatives of major nations met in informal discussions to make specific recommendations to the United Nations for the most effective ways in which an international agency related to the UN might carry on the continuing program of "Atoms-for-Peace."

Another concern in the atomic field is the study of "fall-out" on which a study by the UN was recommended in the spring by the Federation of American Scientists. U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., has requested that the UN General Assembly consider such a study of radiation and "fall-out" effects of the use of atomic energy.

In view of the fact that the people and organizations of the churches, from the beginning of public knowledge of atomic energy, have consistently called for the use of atoms for peace, such developments have been welcomed by them, with indications that they will continue to press for further developments in programs of "Atoms-for-Peace" both by our own government and within the UN.

CHURCHES WORK ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS AT SUMMER SESSIONS OF CCIA AND WCC BODIES

Meeting at Davos, Switzerland, in August, the Executive Committee of the Commission of the Churches on International Affairs and the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches took important actions in the field of international affairs.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF CCIA TOOK THE FOLLOWING VOTES: 1) Adopted a Draft Resolution on Human Rights which reaffirmed its general positions and advanced its support of efforts in this field. 2) Adopted a Draft Resolution on Technical Assistance, declaring the time has come for "lifting this undertaking to a level more commensurate with the urgent needs" and, in view of that, advancing several important considerations including the idea of preparing now to undertake larger programs "if continued improvement of the international situation and progress towards disarmament result in larger allocations of national resources to constructive ends." 3) Adopted a statement on Disarmament and Peaceful Change which was subsequently submitted to the Central Committee of WCC.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE WCC TOOK THE FOLLOWING ACTIONS AMONG OTHERS: 1) Unanimously adopted as its own the statement on Disarmament and Peaceful Change, by the Executive Committee of CCIA, as an approach to certain aspects of this problem, commending it to the churches for their urgent consideration, and pledging support to the officers of the CCIA in bringing the statement to the attention of governments and of the UN. Excerpts of the statement suggest the nature of its concern with peaceful uses of atomic energy, reduction of armaments, and peaceful change and settlement: "The CCIA has consistently advanced the thesis that both moral and political factors must be taken into consideration as well as the mathematical and mechanical approach to the reduction of armaments. These factors apply to two indispensable and complementary processes: (1) The process whereby all armaments will be progressively reduced under adequate international inspection and control; and (2) The process of developing and securing international acceptance of methods for peaceful settlement and change to rectify existing injustices, particularly in situations where military conflict has arisen . . .

"The prospect of the benefits which can come to mankind from the discovery of atomic energy is dimmed by the fear that its military use may lead to catastrophic destruction. As Christians we consider it the responsibility of all men to see to it that this power is used solely for positive and constructive purposes.

"We therefore welcome the expressed desire of the United Nations General Assembly 'to promote energetically the use of atomic energy to the end that it will serve only the peaceful pursuits of mankind . . .' We support the proposal to establish an International Atomic Energy Agency, and believe that it should be constituted within the framework of the United Nations. We commend the decision to convene the International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy . . . We are encouraged by the manifest concern and diligent participation of highly competent scientists from many nations....

"In face of difficulties that may at times seem insuperable, we urge unwavering efforts to devise and put into effect, under adequate inspection and control, a system for the elimination and prohibition of atomic, hydrogen and all other weapons of mass destruction, as well as the reduction of all armaments to a minimum. At the same time we caution against over-simplified formulas which are pressed merely to secure propaganda advantage or superficial agreements. Reliance on such formulas could subsequently expose an unprepared world to greater danger. Two tasks appear especially urgent: (1) To devise a system of inspection and control; (2) To find a starting point for the reduction of armaments.

"Any system of inspection and control must be technically adequate and politically workable so as to provide warning for other nations if any nation violates its treaty commitment. Since there is so much uncertainty as to what is scientifically necessary for reliable inspection and control, we suggest that the United Nations establish an international commission of scientists and technicians to identify the essential scientific requirements for an adequate system. Members of the Commission should be selected from a panel named by governments, but should serve in their individual capacity. Their findings would be indispensable to trustworthy and politically acceptable arrangements. They would

also provide a basis for testing the readiness of governments to cooperate in the elimination and prohibition of all weapons of mass destruction under trustworthy international control, and in the reduction of all other armaments to a minimum....

"As the nations proceed to devise an adequate system, they should meanwhile seek ways whereby they can cooperate voluntarily and whereby compliance of all parties can be tested by day-to-day performance. These could include exchange of military information and various types of inspection . . .

"If any disarmament plan is to be successful, the effort to remove the occasion or purported justification for military action must keep pace with it. So far as possible, injustices should be prevented from arising and, if they do occur, measures should be promptly taken to rectify them. This is, in the first instance, the responsibility of national governments in all their territory. It is also the responsibility of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, and of Regional Organizations.

"When situations involving real or alleged injustices create tensions or disputes between nations, every effort should be made to reach agreement on necessary changes by peaceful means which include accurate analysis, negotiation, arbitration, and the like. Such preventive and constructive measures are of highest importance."

The statement then spells out six steps by way of suggested procedure for assuring peaceful settlement of conflicts. They concluded by saying:

"We have emphasized the importance of the complementary processes for the reduction of armaments under international inspection and control and for the development of internationally accepted methods for peaceful settlement or peaceful change to rectify existing injustices. Such a two-fold approach will give necessary weight to the moral and political factors which are essential ingredients of peace with justice and freedom."

2) The Central Committee of the WCC sent a 2,000 word message to the Patriarch of Moscow and all the Russias and the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church, in answer to a communication of last February. The correspondence had been originally sparked by the World Council's Evanston Appeal on Peace and Justice.

The background and meaning of the latest action is indicated in The Ecumenical Courier, Vol. 14, No. 4: "In answer to the Moscow Patriarchate's inquiry about participation of the World Council of Churches in the World Peace Council, the letter cited and attached a copy of the 'Disarmament and Peaceful Change' resolution unanimously adopted by the World Council on the previous day.

"The letter also stressed the attention the Central Committee had given in its Davos meeting to the progress of work in countries where standards of living are low." It continued: "We hope that we have said enough to indicate how important a place Christian work for peace, justice, and freedom has in the prayers and thinking and activities of the member churches of the World Council . . . The World Council has entrusted particular tasks in the field to the Commission of the Churches of International Affairs. We do not feel that the reasons which have prevented us from cooperating in the World Peace Council have lost their force; but we hope that conversations will lead us to a better understanding of one another's position."

3) Authorized the enlargement of the Division of Inter-church Aid and Service to Refugees in Asia, Africa and Latin America. They declared: "The burdens upon (these) churches are all the more serious since the churches are confronted with overwhelming spiritual and social tasks which grow out of the revolutionary changes taking place in their countries. What is called for is inter-church aid on an ecumenical basis."

4) Received a report that the Division of Studies will undertake a study of common Christian responsibility in areas of rapid social change.

Present at these meetings, among others from the U.S.A. were: Dr. O. Frederick Nolde, Director of CCIA, Dr. Richard M. Fagley, Executive Secretary of CCIA; and from the National Council of Churches, Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, President, Mrs. Douglas Horton, Vice-President and Chairman of the Division of Christian Life and Work, Dr. Roy G. Ross, General Secretary and Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk, Executive Director of the Department of International Affairs.

WHAT WAS THE SCORE IN CONGRESS? REPORT OF ISSUES IN LAST SESSION

Certain issues related to international affairs in the first session of the 84th Congress were of particular interest to the churches. A brief summary of these issues and what Congress did or failed to do on them follows:

1) The Mutual Security Program: Legislation authorized the program (S.2090); appropriations were voted (HR.7224). The President requested \$3,530,000,000; final appropriation cut this amount to \$2,703,000,000. The difference was considerably reduced by the Pentagon finding some \$300,000,000 of former appropriations not obligated which they obtained Congressional permission to use instead of returning to the Treasury. There were no reductions on the UN Technical Assistance program nor the UN Children's Fund. The general breakdown of appropriations is as follows: About 75% is for military assistance or support for defense purposes; about 25% is for such things as development assistance and technical cooperation. In the latter category, for technical cooperation \$153 million, with \$127.5 million for the U.S. program and \$24 million for the UN Technical Assistance Program (for 18 months); for development assistance \$162 million; for the President's Fund for Asian Economic Development \$100 million; for the UN Children's Fund \$14.5 millions; for the UN Refugee Fund \$1.2 million; for the Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration \$12.5 million; for Ocean Freight Charges for voluntary agencies and for shipping surpluses \$15 million. On constructive phases of this program there was significant support from the Conference Group of Non-Governmental Organizations related to the UN and from the churches.

2) Reciprocal Trade (HR.1). This legislation extends the authority of the President to enter into reciprocal trade agreements until June 30, 1958. It permits him to reduce tariffs at a rate of 5% a year; also to reduce all tariffs to a minimum of 50% ad valorem. This Congressional action is a compromise with 25 out of 29 Senate amendments making it easier for American industry to claim injury in regard to tariff arrangements. It was only by the most widespread support among friends of a liberal trade policy and by considerable pressure from the White House that this three-year extension of reciprocal trade was passed in a Congress which showed surprising vigor in almost scuttling this program that has been so strategic in U.S. foreign policy.

3) U.S. membership in the proposed Organization for Trade Cooperation (HR.5550): This aspect of the President's foreign economic program was postponed until next session. He agreed to postponement because of lack of time for careful consideration. This bill would enable the U.S. to join OTC, an organization which would administer the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, now participated in by 34 countries accounting for 80% of international trade.

4) National Reserve Plan (HR.7000): Passed by 315 to 78 in the House and by voice vote in the Senate. The provisions of this legislation include: a) Compulsory reserve duty on all men entering active military service after the signing of the bill and offering incentives to those now on duty to take reserve training; b) A combined service obligation of six years; c) A UMT type of training of youths 17-18½ to volunteer for six months active training to begin when they graduate from high school, leave school, or reach 20 years of age, this service to be followed by reserve duty for a total of eight years of military service; a top quota of 250,000 was set for this; d) Quadrupling of the size of the paid reserves to 2,900,000 by 1960; e) The construction of armories in cities and towns across the country for military training. This national reserve plan was passed by overwhelming pressure by the President, the Pentagon and some leaders in both houses of Congress combined with public confusion and apathy. Many church groups were confused by the way this legislation was drafted. However, others recognized in it a further series of steps in the development of a total program of Universal Military Training. The President and the

Pentagon were not satisfied with the already considerable steps taken in this legislation so the President moved to appoint a body of experts to prepare proposals for expanding such legislation in future congressional consideration.

5) Refugee Relief Act: Although both parties and the President have expressed concern with the inadequacy of the Relief Act no action was taken in this session of Congress on this urgent matter which vividly dramatizes for the rest of the world our concern or lack of concern for those who are refugees from tyranny and for liberty.

6) Immigration Act: Although both parties and the President have expressed their dissatisfaction with many objectionable features in the Walter-McCarran Act no action was taken in this session of Congress.

7) Atom Peace Ship: President Eisenhower proposed that a ship be built powered by atomic energy and carrying a display of peaceful uses of atomic energy to make goodwill voyages to countries around the world. Repeated efforts to provide legislation for this met with repeated rebuffs in Congress.

8) Exchange of Persons: Recognizing the need for an increasing program of exchange of educators, students, technicians, artists and leaders in cultural and professional fields, the administration requested \$22 million to carry on the International Exchange of Persons Program. The house cut the request to \$12 million; the Senate approved the full amount; a conference committee compromised at \$18 million for the coming year, the same amount as last year.

9) Treaties: The Senate ratified the following: A Mutual Defense Treaty with the Chinese Nationalist Government; the Paris Pacts providing for West German sovereignty and its membership in NATO; the Austrian Treaty. Congress also overwhelmingly supported the President's request to assure him freedom of action in the defense of Formosa and related islands.

Now is the time, between the first and second sessions of the 84th Congress, for church organizations and individuals to evaluate the voting of their home Congressmen and Senators, to make personal contacts with them, to interview them, and to apprise them of their convictions in matters where the Christian faith is particularly relevant to issues such as these in international affairs.

CHURCHES ACT ON REFUGEE RELIEF: NO "SUMMER SLUMP" IN ASSURANCES: MANY MORE NEEDED!

Increasing assurances were made through the summer according to Church World Service: June 984; July 1,010; August (to 26th) 1,431. Total Assurances to date are 9,246 for 17,632 persons. Churches did a remarkable job in spite of heat and vacations to prove they mean to resettle Refugees. Assurances are increasingly for "Job Categories and Localities." Specific jobs and addresses may be supplied after refugees are visaed -- even after their arrival. CWS "arrivals" are mounting also: June 220; July 197; August 442. Total arrivals to date are 1,695. Now, during the good months of Autumn, churches can and must provide an assurance for every refugee who looks to us for assistance. Church World Service is counting on you and your church: To reactivate your Resettlement Committee: to back your denominational program; to ask for more dossiers; to order a supply of the new flier.

RESOURCES: CHURCH FOLDERS FOR OCT. 23; PAMPHLET; BOOK; FIIM-STRIP

WORLD ORDER DAY FOLDERS: There is still time to order them. These folders produced by the Department of International Affairs for World Order Sunday, October 23, have been in such increased demand this year that a second printing has been made. So orders may still be placed for this blue and white four-page folder in church calendar size containing a silhouette of the UN, the official statement of the National Council of Churches for the Tenth Anniversary of the UN, and suggestions for further study and action. Churches are being encouraged this year to use this material not only by having the minister read from a copy in the pulpit but by having copies distributed to the whole congregation so that people may be able to keep this historic statement and make use of the suggestions for study and action in the ongoing program of the churches in international affairs. Order from: Department of Publication and Distribution, National Council of Churches, 120 East 23rd Street, New York 10, N. Y. Cost 5¢ each, \$3.00 per hundred.

PAMPHLET FOR UN WEEK: United Nations Week, contains many suggestions for Sunday Morning and Evening Services, community projects, other activities and study. 8 pp. Order from Church Peace Union, 170 East 64th Street, New York 21, N. Y. Single copy free; \$1.00 / 100 plus shipping cost.

BOOK: The United Nations and How it Works, by David Cushman Coyle. A Signet Key Book, pocket-size, published by the New American Library with attractive glossed paper cover. In 208 pages this handbook sets forth the structure, functions, problems and achievements of the UN. It also contains in appendices a list of the present organs of the UN and the full charter of the UN. Useful index. There is specific analysis of matters of substance such as disarmament, atomic control, collective security, and the efforts for human rights, economic and social wellbeing of all peoples and other problems related to the development of peace. First printing, May, 1955. Cost 35¢

FILM-STRIP - "Towards a Better World," Ten Years of the United Nations. 61 frames, black and white, with commentary superimposed on pictures. Sketches efforts at international organizations for peace prior to the UN and highlights of work of the UN in its first decade. Subdivisions: Growth of an Idea; the Realization of the Idea; Keeping the Peace; Promoting Human Rights and Justice; Economic Development; Social Welfare; Self-Help; "We the Peoples". Punch line: "The United Nations is the sum total of all its parts. The degree of effectiveness of the UN is not determined by the organizational framework, but by the manner in which we act, or fail to act, inside that framework." Fairly elementary, but useful for instruction, discussion, and review in this Tenth Anniversary Year of the UN. Issued especially for celebration of UN Day, October 24, 1955, by the UN. Copies from: Text-Film Dept., McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y. Cost \$3.00 ea., \$2.00 ea. for 3 or more; postage extra. Or check with your denominational agency.

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